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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/658,823	09/08/2003	Shawn DeFrees	020014-013911US	2850
20350	7590	01/24/2007	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834			SHEN, BIN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1657	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS	01/24/2007		PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/658,823	DEFREES, SHAWN	
	<b>Examiner</b> Bin Shen	<b>Art Unit</b> 1657	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 36-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 41,42 and 45-48 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 36-40, 43-44, 49-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

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**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 36, 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sambandam et al. (Arch Biochem and Biophys 1987;254 (2) 579-585).

Sambandam teaches a method of identifying an inhibitor of a glycosyltransferase (read as glycogen phosphorylase-see abstract, line 1) that transfers a monosaccharide from a sugar nucleotide to an acceptor substrate, the method comprising contacting the glycosyltransferase, an acceptor substrate, and a donor substrate with a hydrophobic, non-carbohydrate test compound (2:2'-dipyridyl- page 583, right column, Table II and line 9 under Table II) and determining the degree to which the activity of the glycosyltransferase is inhibited in the presence of the test compound (page 583, right column, Table II), wherein the test compound comprise a heteroaryl moiety.

Therefore, the cited reference is deemed to anticipate the instant claims above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 36-40, 43, 44, 47, 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Qiao et al (J Am Chem Soc 1996;118:7653-7662), in view of Rabina et al. (Analytical Biochem 1997;246:71-78), Sousa et al. (Cell Mol Biol 1996;42: 609-616), and Chung et al. (Bioorg & Med Chem Let 1998;8:3359-3364).

Qiao et al. teach a method of identifying an inhibitor of a fucosyltransferase (see abstract and Fig. 6) and that fucosylation is the last and critical step of glycosylation and inhibitors of fucosyltransferase are potentially useful as anti-inflammation and anti-tumor agents (Introduction, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph), and the construction and testing of fucosyltransferase specific inhibitors (page 7654, right column, 1<sup>st</sup> full paragraph).

Qiao does not teach a donor substrate with a hydrophobic, non-carbohydrate test compound, the use of an antibody to determine fucosyltransferase activity in an ELISA format, expression of fucosyltransferase in recombinant cell and the labeling of donor or acceptor substrate with fluorescent.

Rabina et al. teach an immunofluorometric method to measure a fucosyltransferase activity by incubating fucose donor and acceptor with enzyme source prepared from extract of recombinant cell that express the enzyme (see abstract and Materials and

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Methods 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph); the fucosylated reaction product is detected and quantified using a product-specific primary antibody (see page 72, 2<sup>nd</sup> full paragraph); this time-resolved fluoroimmunoassay method (with microtiter strip wells-read as an ELISA format) provide over 25-fold higher sensitivity than ELISA (see page 76, middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> full paragraph).

Sousa et al. teach that hydrophobic amino acids in the active site of glucosyltransferase forms part of the recognition mechanism for the enzyme activity (see abstract).

Chung et al. teach that incorporation of an appropriate aromatic group to the aglycon position of the enzyme, an inhibitor developed on the basis of a proposed active site model of the enzyme, results in strong inhibition (see abstract and page 3362, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method of Qiao to identify an inhibitor of a fucosyltransferase with a fluorescent labeled substrate and a hydrophobic test compound with aromatic ring structure (such as with a heteroaryl moiety-carbazole) because Qiao et al. teach the importance of fucosyltransferase inhibitor in inflammatory process and tumor development (Introduction, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph) and Rabina teach a immunofluorometric method for measurement of fucosyltransferase activity. One would have been motivated to make the modification because Sousa teach that hydrophobic amino acids in the active site of glucosyltransferase forms part of the recognition mechanism for the enzyme activity and Chung teach the development of inhibitors based on the proposed active site model of the enzyme (see page 3362, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph), and would reasonably have expected success in view of Sousa and Chung's

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teaching because they not only teach the importance of glycosyltransferase inhibitors but also how to identify new inhibitors with strong enzyme activity inhibition based on the structure of the enzyme active site (using of hydrophobic test compound to inhibit interaction of a sugar with hydrophobic amino acids in the active site of the enzyme). The labeling of substrate with fluorescent is deemed merely a matter of judicious selection and routine optimization to eliminate unnecessary step to speed up the assay in view of Rabina's teaching where fluorescent labeled secondary antibody are used, which is well within the purview of the skilled artisan having the cited reference before him/her.

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Applicant's arguments filed 11/27/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Rabina does not provide a teaching or suggestion of all the deficiencies of Qiao, such as a non-carbohydrate inhibitor of glycosyltransferase.

It is the examiner's position that Chung teaches a non-carbohydrate inhibitor of glycosyltransferase: aromatic group (read as non-carbohydrate).

Applicant argues that the hydrophobic amino acids to which the Examiner refers are actually present on the glycoprotein

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substrate, and not on the glycosyltransferase, "as stated by the Examiner".

It is the examiner's position that the Examiner made the statement "Sousa et al. teach that hydrophobic amino acids in the active site of glucosyltransferase forms part of the recognition mechanism for the enzyme activity (see abstract)." , it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to "use hydrophobic test compound to inhibit interaction of a sugar with hydrophobic amino acids in the active site of the enzyme" because only hydrophobic test compound will interact with the hydrophobic domain of the enzyme.

Applicant argues that there is no teaching in Sousa of hydrophobic interaction are in any way associated with enzymatic activity of the glycosyltransferase.

It is the examiner's position that Sousa teaches that the hydrophobic environment in the vicinity of the oligosaccharide is required for the activity of the glycosyltransferase (page 614, right column, 2<sup>nd</sup> full paragraph, lines 11-14).

#### Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Certain papers related to this application may be submitted to Art Unit 1657 by facsimile transmission. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notices published in the Official Gazette, 1156 OG 61 (November 16, 1993) and 1157 OG 94 (December 28, 1993) (see 37 C.F.R. § 1.6(d)). The official fax telephone number for the Group is 571-273-8300. NOTE: If Applicant does submit a paper by fax, the original signed copy should be retained by applicant or applicant's representative. NO

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DUPLICATE COPIES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED so as to avoid the processing of duplicate papers in the Office.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to (571) 272-0547.

Patent applicants with problems or questions regarding electronic images that can be viewed in the Patent Application Information Retrieval system (PAIR) can now contact the USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center (Patent EBC) for assistance. Representatives are available to answer your questions daily from 6 am to midnight (EST). The toll free number is (866) 217-9197. When calling please have your application serial or patent number, the type of document you are having an image problem with, the number of pages and the specific nature of the problem. The Patent Electronic Business Center will notify applicants of the resolution of the problem within 5-7 business days. Applicants can also check PAIR to confirm that the problem has been corrected. The USPTO's Patent Electronic Business Center is a complete service center supporting all patent business on the Internet. The USPTO's PAIR system provides Internet-based access to patent application status and history information. It also enables applicants to view the scanned images of their own application file folder(s) as well as general patent information available to the public.

For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199.

Any inquiry concerning rejections or objections in this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bin Shen, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (571) 272-9040. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday

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through Friday, from about 9:00 AM to about 5:30 PM. A phone message left at this number will be responded to as soon as possible (i.e., shortly after the examiner returns to her office).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dr. Jon Weber can be reached at (571) 272-0925.

*R. Gitomer*

RALPH GITOMER  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
GROUP 1200

*B Shen*

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